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Fletcher says, but simply a 'spear-bearer,' is what our criticism was intended to convey.

Although it may be true enough that 'prior to the time of Phidias, *colossal* statues, when not of bronze, were *acroliths*, our criticism was directed to the author's broad assertion, which entirely ignored the existence of *śāvā*.]

WRITER OF THE NOTICE OF 'HUMAN PROPORTION.'

Geology of Philadelphia.

Will Professor Henry Carvill Lewis state where the term 'hydro-mica-slate' is used by H. D. Rogers, or in that portion of the report on Chester county written by the undersigned?

The word occurs seven times in the Lancaster county report; but in every case except the italics on p. 10, which the reference on the ninth line below shows to be a misprint, it is used in the sense defined in my criticism, and not as an equivalent for hydro-mica-schist. As his defence of the use of the other terms alluded to does not meet the objections, no further remark is necessary.

PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Sept. 28, 1883.

The chinch-bug in New York.

We have the chinch-bug (*Blissus leucopterus* Say) in New York in formidable numbers. Its appearance with us is of great interest, as hitherto the only record of its occurrence is that of Dr. Fitch, who, several years ago, saw three individuals of it upon willows in the spring. I had never before met with it in our state. Dr. Harris, you will remember, mentions having seen one example in Massachusetts. By some manner it has been introduced here, and I can think of no way so probable as that it has been brought in a freight-car from the west.

The locality of its occurrence is in St. Lawrence county, the most western of our northern counties. As it was for some time thought that the insect could not live north of 40° of latitude, this seems a strange locality for its first appearance.

Its operations were first noticed in a field of timothy-grass last summer, but the predator was not then discovered. This summer the infested area had largely extended, and, upon a more thorough search being made, it was found in myriads — could be scooped up, it is stated, by handfuls — among the roots of the living grass bordering the killed area. In the fields infested, the timothy, June, and 'wire grass' are completely killed, so that they are succeeded the following season by thistles, weeds, and patches of clover. So far, it has not attacked wheat or corn, of which, however, very little is grown in St. Lawrence county.

I have just visited the infested locality, and I find it to be a very serious attack. It is rapidly extending to other than the two farms upon which it was observed last year, and it in all probability exists in many places where it has not yet been detected. Great alarm is felt throughout the district invaded, as the timothy-grass is the foundation of the grazing interests of that region. Clover, owing to the severity of the winters, cannot be grown to any extent. The most threatening feature of the attack is, that it has continued to increase, notwithstanding that this year and the preceding have both been unusually wet in northern New York. Garden-crops were killed by the heavy and continued rains; grass is lying in the meadows, which could not be secured; and so cold has the season been, that fields of oats are still unharvested. All writers have concurred in stating that the chinch-bug could not endure cold and

wet seasons, and that heavy rains were invariably fatal to it. It really seems as if the new-comer was destined to be a permanent institution in the state.

The farmers are aroused to the importance of doing what they can to arrest and repel the invasion. I have recommended that it be fought with that valuable insecticide, kerosene-oil, emulsified and diluted; and, if generally used the ensuing spring, I have great faith in its proving efficient.

J. A. LINTNER.

Office of the state entomologist
Albany, Oct. 9, 1883.

Ziphius on the New-Jersey coast.

A telegram was received at the Smithsonian institution on the 3d inst. from the keeper of the life-saving station at Barnegat City, N.J., announcing the stranding of a large cetacean at that place. Professor Baird immediately despatched the writer and a preparator from the museum to take charge of the specimen. On arriving at Barnegat City, I immediately perceived that we had to do with an example of an aged female of an interesting ziphioid whale; and, when the skull was cut out, it became evident that the animal was of the genus *Ziphius*. The specimen measures 19 feet 4 inches in length, and was apparently of a light stone-gray color, darkest on the belly. This disposition of color is unusual in cetaceans. The species is probably *Z. cavisortris*.

Mr. Palmer and myself succeeded in making a plaster mould of half the exterior, and in cutting out the complete skeleton.

The genus *Ziphius* has not, I believe, been hitherto recorded as occurring in the north-western Atlantic.

FREDERICK W. TRUE,
Curator of mammals.

U. S. national museum,
Oct. 11, 1883.

THE DE LONG RECORDS.¹

The voyage of the Jeannette. The ship and ice journals of George W. De Long, Lieut.-commander U.S.N., and commander of the polar expedition of 1879-81. Edited by his wife, Emma [Jane Worton] De Long. 2 vols. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1883. 12+911 p., illustr. 8°.

The voyage of the Jeannette, owing to its connection with a great newspaper, has become, in its general features, familiar to all. The courage, endurance, and patience with which the members of the party met pain, peril, privation, and even death, will always remain a conspicuous example of manly quality. This expedition, however, was unique in several of its features, which should be taken into account in any judgment rendered upon its results. It was not an expedition for scientific research in the arctic regions. It was not scientifically planned. It had, so far as can be learned from the documents, no programme. Of its members, but two, a civilian and a seaman, had had any experience of an arctic winter; none had made any serious study of the physical conditions of the polar area; and, without

¹ For the woodcuts illustrating this article, the editor is indebted to the publishers of the work, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.